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been printed. The book is provided with numerous footnotes, an extensive and exhaustive bibliography, and a complete index. It is a new evidence of the growing tendency on the part of the sons of the South to delve deeply into her history.

CHARLES H. AMBLER

*The American Indian as slaveholder and secessionist.* An omitted chapter in the diplomatic history of the southern confederacy. By Annie Heloise Abel, Ph. D. In three volumes. Volume I. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1915. 394 p. \$5.00)

This volume presents a comprehensive survey of the general situation in the Indian country during the period from 1830 to 1860; it gives a detailed account of the activities by which Texas and Arkansas won neighboring Indians to the secession movement, and discusses the essentials in the negotiations which resulted in the alliance of the confederacy and the great tribes in the Indian territory; lastly, it notes the effects produced on the relations of the Indians to the confederated states and to the union by the battles which were fought in or near the Indian country in the first year of the civil war. The four chapters covering these subjects are followed by two appendices: "The Fort Smith papers," and "The Leeper or Wichita agency papers." In addition, the book contains a selected bibliography of ten pages; a carefully prepared index; two maps, one showing the free negro settlements in the Creek country and the other the line of retreat of those of the Cherokee Indians who remained loyal to the union; and portraits of Colonel Downing, John Ross, and Colonel Adair, famous Indian chieftains of the civil war period.

The volume here reviewed is the first of a series of three dealing with the slaveholding Indians as secessionists, as participants in the civil war, and as victims under reconstruction. Its sub-title has been purposely given in order that the peculiar position of the Indian in 1861 may thus be brought out in strong relief. In one sense he was regarded as inside the union and consequently entitled to a voice on the question of secession; on the other hand, he was considered as outside the union by the treaty making authorities of the confederacy. Although Miss Abel's accounts of the untiring and even subtle efforts of the confederacy are interesting enough in themselves, they are neither so interesting nor so instructive as is her history of the treaties concluded by Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet, which allied the great nations of the Indian territory to the confederacy. These treaties show the tremendous importance attached by the South to the friendship of the Indians; further, they mark a radical departure in the relations between the white man

and the red man, the political importance of the latter being recognized now for the first time in solemn treaty arrangements guaranteeing territorial and political integrity, providing for his representation along with the white man in a deliberative assembly, and offering the prospect of ultimate statehood for the larger of the Indian territories.

There is certainly nothing in the history of the individual states of which the confederacy was composed to show that it was actuated, in the negotiation of these treaties, by a traditional policy or by humanitarian motives. In this case, as usual, it was the Indian country that was desired rather than the aid and friendship of the Indian nations. The political and institutional consolidation of the South would have been impossible with an immense reservation of the great tribes, the wards of the union, driven wedgelike between Texas and Arkansas; hence, hard pressed though it was, the confederacy paid a high price for its Indian alliances. In its negotiations it conceded practically everything for which the Indians had contended for more than half a century. Whether they had now improved their lot depended wholly upon the success of the confederacy and on the Indians' ability to adapt themselves to the habits and institutions of a slaveholding society. The exigencies of the times at any rate, caused the confederacy completely to reverse the federal policy of treating the Indians as persons having no rights which white men were bound to respect.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Indian tribes, in 1861, looked to the "Great Father" for promised bounties and other favors, the authorities at Washington, with characteristic oversight and neglect, left their wards prey to the superior diplomacy and political resources of the confederacy and then later complained of the Indians' disloyalty. Certainly the northern authorities could not have expected that bounties and promised favors would preserve the Indians' loyalty to the federal government in its fight against the existence of a "peculiar institution" to which the red men themselves had long been accustomed. Some reliance was to be placed on the full-blooded Indians, few of whom owned negroes, and on such far-seeing and conscientious chieftains as John Ross of the Cherokee nation, who, having been educated in the North, saw the inconsistencies in the policy of the southern states towards the Indians, and who had a vision of the horrible consequences which would result from a sectional conflict between the North and the South. Nevertheless in the light of experience the neglect of the authorities at Washington was criminal.

The confederacy, on the other hand, through its authorized and unauthorized agents, took advantage of every recourse to win the highly prized friendship of the Indians. For example, they purposely confused

Seward's demand, made in 1854, for the evacuation of the Indian territory by its owners and their slaves, with his utterances in his famous Chicago speech of 1860 on "The national idea: its perils and triumphs," and the product was given to the Indians as expressing the policy of Lincoln and the abolitionists towards them. Further, the southern agents threatened that disloyalty to the confederacy on the part of the Indians would be followed by the forfeiture of the funds then held in trust for them by the federal government but owned chiefly in the southern states; ruin through the loss of their lands and slaves was represented as certain to result from the success of the union; Christian missionaries to the Indians defended the institution of negro slavery and the doctrines of secession; and the early victories of the confederacy upon the battlefields of the frontier, which had been planned precisely with a view to winning the savages, were heralded as certain indications of ultimate triumph for the seceders. Under the circumstances the Indians had little choice other than an alliance with the confederacy, and the federal authorities had still less cause to complain of their action.

This volume makes a good beginning of a story that is interesting and instructive. But not even the statement of the author's "British birth and antecedents" and the fact that she claims no particular section of the union as her adopted home can remove from the mind of the reviewer the suspicion that she would have been pleased to record a better showing on the part of the union in its dealings with the Indians in the early stages of the secession period. This inclination of the author has probably caused her to attribute too little of the success of the confederacy in handling its Indian problems to the superior ability and greater experience of its leaders and too much to their selfish desire to promote an unworthy cause.

CHAS. H. AMBLER

*A history of banking and currency in Ohio before the civil war.* By C. C. Huntington. [Ohio archaeological and historical quarterly, vol. xxiv, no. 3, pp. 235-533.] (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, 1915. 305 p. \$.75)

This monograph, which forms a part of the Carnegie Institution's work on the economic history of the United States, is devoted to a study of banks and banking in Ohio prior to 1863. The subject is treated in two parts: banking under special charters, 1803-1843; and banking under general laws, 1843-1863. During the earlier period note issue was based on general assets, while in the later period note issue was secured by safety funds or bond deposits. There are seven chapters given to each of the main divisions.

Part one describes the conditions under which banking began in the